ving to a different place, ment which follower amor showed the sincerity and stre riendship. Prayer h by them, and letters of en to the chiefs at Oahy o Hoshumanu says : " If ove for the dirt on which ive, than you have for hemselves, yet do have o he people of Lahaina eachers are gone, the dirt worth living upon or cultivation movements soon issued in the of a piece of potatoe ground, a building spot, from the Gover

haina to the Missionary, the building in Lahaina. Schools .- On the 26th Oct. chools of Labaina, 19 in al aining 922 scholars, were p amined. Of these, more than ble to read and spell corre pelling book; and 300 pass examination in all the printed he language. One school of quished itself for its improvem ng the whole examination, printed books and a manusc hism, only one word was miss he examination, the number t Lahaina had increased to 140 whole number on the island exc and the number on two sn eighboring Islands, was not

Rev. Mr. Boardman's Journ z.—It appears from this journel. Hough proposes to remain oon, in some effectual capacit r. Price thinks it his duty to I Ava. He proposes to teach hy, Astronony, Chemistry, &c. y this means to undermine the ries of the Burman superstition

000.-Ib.

From the letter of the Post Mas Congress, transmitting a states ett amount of postages accruin lst March, it appears that New aid \$110,252 71; Philadelphia, oston, \$51,257 08; Baltimore, harleston, S. C. \$24,530 53; N. 30,593 56; Providence, \$7,859 nount paid in these cities, excee the sum paid in their respectis 1: Newburyport, \$2,186; Spring 4; Northampton, \$1,069; Port 10,137; Hartford, Conn. \$3,080 outh, N. H. \$1,966 77; Savan 0,403 95; Augusta, \$10,298 7 Y. \$8,864 59.

MR. CALHOUN.

The Committee appointed on the nich they state, that after a long s examination, they are UNANT e opinion, that there are no facts thorize the belief, or even th at the Vice President was ever that he participated directly or the profits of any contract former overnment through the Department duties, or at any other time. To of opinion that the conduct of Me Secretary of War, in regard to E. Mix, is not, in the slightest of ving of censure. The accusate in the letter, was regarded by his umny on the Vice President, pe n wholly unworthy of notice mmittee have no reason to believ posed truth of that accusation, e the basis of any act of the W ce no reliance whatever on the Elijah Mix. From self contradi ent on the face of his testimony. infamy attached to his character tee were satisfied that be ought

ieved on his oath. Ir. Floyd observed, that he had inquiry with a disposition to do to all concerned in it, and that he investigation, by greater atri ever been witnessed before size fitus Oates.

fackerel .- Since the year 1815, of the astonishing number of on fifty nine thousand, seven hun ty-five barrels of mackers, p gham. The year 1817 is not in estimate—the number of barre year not being known e all assorted in Nos 1, 2, and 3 e Nos. are usually carried to kets each year. Nos. 1 are pour to Philadelphia—2, to the es, and 3 to the West India Island regate weight of the 169,735 ba ng three hundred pounds to the ion, nine hundred and twenty hundred pounds! Consuming eight hundred and sixty-seven giving to each barrel half a bush requires. here are about forty sail of vesse

and their trips are from on and their trips are from on its, as the weather, and their for The vessels average from 5 to

sheet iron factory is in operation en, Vt. capable of making two k; and said to be the only facts tates, where sheet iron is man the raw material.

nder the alarming head of " nder the alarming head of "Ination," the Trustees of the Res Charch in Roehester, N. V. has their Pastor, the Rev John M's they assert, "has eloped with an, in violation of morality and ions of his sacred office, and of which good men reverence." I their "fellow Christians through d, to beware of this welf in shee

ARISTIAN SECRETARY.

TRAISHED BY PHILEMON CANFIELD, CENTRAL ROW, HARTFORD, FOR THE CONNECTICUT BAPTIST CONVENTION .- G. ROBINS, EDITOR.

"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE-AND SEND UNTO THE-CHURCHES."

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1827.

eretary is published every ing, at Central Row, six rods House, at Two Dollars a three months from the time of an addition of 50 cents, exaspecial agreement otherage paid by subscribers. paperare, by the Convento the ause of Missions. tweive and a half per cent. Agents who receive and pay

usareunderstood to bemade niess there is a special agreerary, at the time of subscri-

phisher, until notice is given, for it, should be addressed to Caristian Secretary-Post

TARTARY.

NOW MR. DANIEL SCHLATTER TO

MR. W. H. ANGUS. mbly be recollected, that a young in the Continent, who a few years esawakened by reading a tract, re-He became a member of a Bapand then left the maternal roof, stered into a state of servitude in macquire a knowledge of the lannd prepare bimself for future usefrom the statements in the foleresting, letter we believe that ter to be the person referred to. It seen that he declines the proposal him immediately to leave his presion, aed employ himself solely in ary labour; but, we trust, it will ing before he will have acquired ough knowledge of the Tartar rerequisite for these engagements. Missionary Herald of the Baptist ionary Society, Dec. 1824,

Ohrloff on the Moltschna, April 27, 1324. ned your dear and important

480 gracious a variety of ways, gan, through your letter, and grateful salutations, much bepur faith and love. hows,) whilst others, opposed this I cannot speak decidedly. spel, under the garb of a humble atray the simple and inexpeby nothing new, and readily beally, any interest taken in such te regarded in the same light. sine, also, that such things ed to produce a change of sentiag the churches, as well as enbe privileges which they already the Emperor. But as to the these two suppositions, the relacre likely to be the case, as the and his council exhort their subal encourage them to forward the tt, as a thing both praise-worthy Mr. Cornies and other friends to that you would pay this colony th that, under a blessing, you to the untoward, an inthe ignorant, a strengthener to

on this wise. God grant it.

me to do, I beg you will bear with my such a service. The work itself should us satisfaction. Most of the children we brevity. I have God to praise and thank be the grand stimulus. There is enough have with us appear to be attached to the for a good state of health, and a hardy in such a work, notwithstanding all its Station, and desirous of improvement. constitution : and having been accustomed, perplexities and trials, to gain upon that They submit with a degree of cheerful from long use, to little food and clothing, as well se hardships of different kinds, I Spirit of God. There is arising out of have not felt agreat want of bodily com- it, the pleasure of doing good to a part of they have to perform as we can reasonafort ; but, as I am not far enough advan ced in the Tartar manner of field work, umph over scoffs, and jeers, and frowns; and managing stock, and consequently as and smile through tears at all these things. yet but a learner, I serve only for my There are the promises of the eternal food. For what Tartar clothing I have God and the immortal Saviour, which needed, together with other little wants, will more than overbalance all the vicisin which is comprised chiefly postages of situdes of life, and the fickleness of men. letters, the Lord has provided through other friends, and the amount has never exceeded ten pounds sterling a year. John Davis. (one of our scholars,) five For the exceeding kind offer made me, I dollars per month to act as interpreter, tender my warmest thanks, and accept of and to perform other services, such as tait, for this time, the more willingly as I king the charge of the boys when employam aware how much it will contribute to ed in the field. But this arrangement ercise of translating engages the interest calm the anxious heart of a dear mother. too anxious about the welfare of her children. O how great an encouragement to her, how great a support to her faith, has your letter to me been, and the aid therein offered me. The Lord will surely reward my good friends, to whom once more I express my most grateful acknowledgements. I take now the liberty of the introduction of the gospel, where come by dint of his own application, as drawing the sum of £50 sterling which I without the aid of an interpreter, it would there are neither books nor men to afwill lodge in the hands our dear friend be useless to make any attempt to dis- ford any instruction. Those who are Cornies, to be ready in case I should require to make use of it, and that will be ligion. Should our circumstances be such know so little of the English, that they when the Lord convinces me that I ought as to enable me to avail myself of this are not able to distinguish one part of no longer to remain in my present situa tion of a menial servant to a Tartar, but without any form or ceremony, by ming- and as the language itself abounds in condevote myself altogether to proclaiming March 9th, through means of the word of God, by journeying among nother, under date of April the this race of people. But for the pres style. Praise and thanksgiving ent I cannot see it my duty, and therehed to my heavenly Father and fore do not as yet feel the disposition to other way, the principal chief, whose present overcome these difficulties. Jesus Christ, who out of his leave my post. For the present, theremercy, strengthens we in so fore, I prefer to live in this more retired way, praying fervently that the Lord my being heard. would grant me to become a light to rely interest the dear friends in these heathen, so that through me our have taken on my behalf. Re- Father which is in heaven may be glorified. And, O how great a task ! all this way from the high But as I seem in small things so far from ads of Tartary. So much has being faithful, how shall I be faithful odone for me, temporally and ver the much greater things which would been. In a country like this, there are about the living, the dying, and the rising that my heart is full; and in be required of me, in so much larger a many things which operate against a reg the question, Have ye lacked sphere? Beloved friends, support me reply, with a mixture of in your prayers; and should I even not No. Lord, nothing. But O how be united to your Society as your Misand thoughtless, and satisfied sionary, still to be united with you in mell, do I at all times feel. But spirit, would be, no doubt, my greatest stacle to the confinement that is necessary boys who can read, with some of our milin of myself, there would be no joy. With regard to a correspondence, I to education and improvement. So long family, visit the cabins of our neighbours, rather praise God on account have in general so little leisure time, that as the children are pleased with the nov- and read, and sing, and pray with them. ness, which we have in Christ, I am seldom able to write to any friends we for grace. My mother and but my mother, and my acquaintance beand have informed me of many ing pretty extensive I am a great many hich you have communicated to letters in debt. Unfortunately, I have adhow much they have rejoi- promised too much, so that I fear I shall Your ad- to many appear a deceiver. How then the Mennonites (calculated to shall I make fresh promises? Should leave. Like all other children, they are tism one of our scholars. (John Davis.) stories or diverting anecdotes, and laughan them both joy and shame) has the Lord, however, grant me time, I shall ach read, and sought after by the have great pleasure in writing to you. here. How much can God bring I must beg of you, however, on your rough human means. How little part, not to cease writing my mother and he as yet for my brethren after self for the encouragement of us both. ed every means in our power to persuade of his own unfitness. I never expect the panions, and shuns the company of the which indeed are all mankind! Not having always the means sufficient their parents to exercise that authority Lord will make him think he is any bet prous; when he is always restless and bet prous the means sufficient their parents to exercise that authority Lord will make him think he is any bet prous; when he is always restless and the base of the means of the mean have the English brethren for paying postages, is another reason adwhow little, during twenty years ded to my lack of time, why I have written to their improvement; but being unaccusthe Mennonites done, towards ten less frequently. The sum offered tomed to do so, their parental fondness is for the welfare of his people; and ducing wild speculations on different fundamental principles; when you often the kingdom of God among the me by the Society is, therefore, the more at these parts! They are at presacceptable. Respecting the establishing ble severity. Finding this to be the case, ther, beginning to make a stir a Missionary Station in these parts, I doubt (though these are not ma- much if it would be allowed; though to

Finally, may the Lord (good and faithwho for want of knowing better, good friends, his blessing. Pray for me, Missionary efforts are opposed hope, in good measure. I beg my cordithat I may have given me faith, love, and Missionary Society, and Mr. Cornies,

peace that are in Christ, abide with you and your loving, grateful friend, DANIEL SCHLATTER.

DOMESTIC.

Withington Station.

LETTER FROM REV. L. COMPERE, TO THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Withington, Sept. 21, 1826.

Rev. and dear Sir,

To this desirable end we be a considerable relief to us, if others king them an easier prey to the abandonbase to pray, that the Lord may could be procured whose hearts are fully ed profligate, the wretched seducer, or

grant you health of body, as well as dis- engaged in the work, whose bodies are [the hunter of gain. It is but lately, bat] position of mind, to direct your steps hith- fitted for labour, and whoen minds are one of our female scholars was told y a erward. From what, indeed, you have prepared for discouragements. Wheevsaid to my mother, we have great hopes er engages in such an undertaking ought her friends, that she had edu ation enough to be fully apprised that a missionary life which so operated on her mind, that she Sprinkli g. But in reply to the contents of your is replete with cares, anxieties, and fa letter, I must necessarily be short, as I tigues; no inducements whatever ought to the regulations required, and left the have very little leisure at present. My to be held out to gain upon a feeble mind, school. But in the midst of all our dis Tartar (whom I serve) having much for or induce any one to devote his life to couragements we have that which affords heart which has been influenced by the our fallen race, which of itself will tri-

> To supply the lack of assistance in oth- back again into English-12 are cypherer respects, I have proposed to allow will be subject to such alterations as may appear for the benefit of the Mission, for

if I can procure a well disposed white man to take the charge of our farm and other out door concerns, I shall employ to this language. There are many diffi-John Davis in such things, as may better serve the spiritual interests of the nation; can either speak or understand it; and as I believe there is now an opening for all these must for the most part be over course on the all important topics of re- best acquainted with their own language opportunity, I shall be obliged to do it speech from another in their own tongue, ling with the Indians when they assemble tractions, and these thrown together so as in their talk-house, and so manage to in- to express a long word by a single sound, struct them in the way of familiar con- and sometimes different words by the versations. Were I to attempt it any same sound, nothing but practice can at father was a bitter enemy to the cospel, would contrive some method to prevent

encourage and some to discourage us; I think I shall feel satisfied, though I but on the whole, I believe we are doing should never be permitted to become a as well, considering all circumstances, as proficient in it. Oh sir, it would be a as might be expected. Our present num- feast indeed it I could but talk to these ber of scholars is not so large as it has ular school, which must be endured until the state of society is changed, and this and I long for them to hear of him from cannot be effected all at once. The rov- one of, at least, his professed fr ends. ing habits of these people are a great obelty of a school, they remain and seem to In the course of the year, I have baptino sort of parental control, they remain with us but a short period. We have usapt to construe such talk into unreasonacoming and going that we experience, indulging the hope that at some future

appearance. What has lately operated much against our school, has been a report that the school at Fort Mitchell, under the direc-Paciples of their church, and, al regards to all friends composing your tion of our Methodist brethren, is not connected with labour; we have always who is at present at Petersburgh, desired experienced some inconvenience from to all the friends in London, before his terly. The very idea of work always qual with the conversion of the heathen be still more confirmed in your belief frightens the people, and whenever they any where. It is a mission in the midst that he is one. Then leave him not till The mercy of God, and the love and think of it in connexion with our school of heathens, surrounded by professing you have cleared your skirts of his blood; system, they always associate with it the christians. This circumstance may tend and the prayers of the writer shall follow idea of slavery. But however terrific it to diminish the interest of individuals your exertions. Lord have mercy on the may appear to their imaginations, I do who frequent these abodes of wretchednot believe we should succeed any better ness, and become familiar with the follies in keeping the children at school if it of the inhabitants; but it does not dewere severed from our system than we tract from the obligations of christians, do now. For if this was not an obstacle, nor the anxieties of missionaries, but rathsomething else would be. But among er increases them, as they have not only the rest of our difficulties, we have to to contend with heathenism in its simple contend with the wiley insinuations of form, but heathenism refined by the corsuch white persons as would rather the rupt practices of professed christianity. Indians should remain in ther present Let me, therefore, in the behalf of this There is at present, no white person at Indians should remain in ther present in the present in

white man living in the ne ghb around of no longer thought it necessary to submit ness to the regulations we have adopted and as puntually discharge those duties bly expect, while their progress in learn ing, I would hope is not inferior to that of children in similar circumstances at other schools. Out of 27 scholars, 20 ire reading the New Testament and trans-Reader, from English into Indian, and ing, who are also studying grammar and geography, the rest are in first lessons. This method of instruction has been adopted to facilitate as much as possible the acqusition of the English. The exof the children more than any other : I suppose because it enables them to understand better what they are doing.

I have bitherto paid but little attention culties to be overcome before a foreigner Should the Lord permit me so far to overcome the obstacles as to be able in a simple way to tell these poor creatures In our school, we have some things to some of the simple truths of the gospel, poor creatures in their own language, again of the Son of God. They have often heard of Christ from his enemies,

On the Sabbath afternoon, some of our good in store for them.

as well as your assistance that we may be once was happy in God's love, you may encouraged and prosper. We are sensible of our imperfections, we feel our be sure to speak to him as such ; and if he need, and we hope our brethren will not be offended at your plainness, or get be unmindful of us. The work in which warm, and express great surprise at you we are engaged is an important one, e- for intimating such a thing, you may

Yours, in the bonds of the Gospel, L. COMPERE.

From the Christian Spectator. We hope some judicious Pedobaptist will solve the following problem, and give us also, he can, his scriptural warrant for Infant

CURIOUS QUESTION. Query respecting the Validity of Roman Catholic Baptism.

No. 7.

Is baptism,* administered by a Roman Catholic, valid? This is a practical question, of some importance in the part of the country where I reside. Two individuals, who had been baptizedt in infancy by a Roman Catholic, applied to be admitted to the Church in this place. In the first instance, after asking some advice, I admitted the validity of the udministration The argument of my advisers was, that the abuse of power does not destroy its existence; and as the Church of Rome was once the true lating short sentences of the New York Church, its administrations are now val-But Faber, Smith, Kinne, and other writers on the prophecies, maintain that the Church of Rome, or the Pope, is the Apocalyptic Beast. Now if this be so, it seemed to me absurd to admit the acts of the Beast, to be a valid administration of the ordinances of the Gospel, and in the second instance I rebaptized. † If you, or some of your correspondents, will answer this question, you will very much gratify, and doubtless enlighten,

A CONSTANT READER.

* Sprinkling. + Sprinkled.

To the above we subjoin another Query .s baptism, administered by one who teaches that Christ is not the "true God," to be rerarded by the Christian Church as Gospel aptism; especially if this fact is fully and ublicty known at the time, by the candidate and to the Church which the candidate proposed joining? "Unto what faith, then, are they baptized?"

> From the Christian Watchman. VERMONT.

A letter from Brandon, of Feb. 9, thus speaks of the Baptist Convention:

"Our State Convention is yet in its infancy; but we are making what exertions we can. We very much need an efficient Agent, to circulate information respecting it through our State, and to promote its objects. A man of the right stamp would meet good encouragement by an application to our Board, or to Rev. James Merriman, Rev. D. Parker, Rev. J. W. Sawyer, John Conant, Esq. the Committee appointed to obtain such an Agent .--The Board of our Convention stands adjourned to Windsor, 2d Wednesday in June next, 10 o'clock, A. M.

From the Christian Advocate. SURE MARKS OF A BACKSLI-

DER. When you hear a man always converstake much pleasure in trying to read; zed two black persons, and expect to ing about worldly concerns, who used to but when the novelty of the thing wears conduct another, not to Jordan, but to a make spiritual things his constant topic of off, they become dull and careless, and place where there is much water, and conversation; when you know him to then, if not parental or other influence is there perform the holy rite. Perhaps neglect the means of grace; when you exercised over them they are sure to too I shall be permitted to bury in bap hear him always trifling, telling simple We have long believed him a christian; ing heartily, occasionally using some new and as the generality of them are under and the other day he came to me and said found expression, or prostituting some he began to be afraid he was living out of passage of Scripture, to assist him in his his duty, but still hesitated on the account merriment; when he loves trifling comover their children which is so necessary ter, but I believe he will make him more uneasy, trequently changing his opinions though I should never be able to preach damental principles; when you often the gospel to these poor heathen, I trust hear him treating the character of reliwe have determined to bear with all he this boy will, and that God through him gious persons indifferently, or calumniawill make me see the triumphs of the ting those who once were his companions, cross. We have other boys that afford or railing against others; -above all, period these things will put on a better us pleasing hopes that the Lord has some when you know him to neglect the use of private prayer. When any, or all of Now, brethren, we need your prayers, these things are manifest in any one who be assured that he is a backslider. And

Russelville, (Ky.,) Jan. 9, 1827.

PERSEVERANCE.

Mr. Editor :- I have just been re-perusing the Christian Advocate; and the time drawing near for the arrival of the next number, I calculate, from the date of my present, that I have three numbers now on their way to me. I say, come on thou welcome messenger, succeeding, doubling and trebling thy numbers! thy cause is good, and thou shall find me ey-

has arrested a drunkard in a fortunate moment; hard by stands as wearer trembling before a little tract, telling him that for every idle word he shall give account labour: new things are coming to the cates .- One thought ventures on, borne by the word of God, and returns, telling me it is finished! victory!! the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth !!! Amen.

From the New York Observer & Chronicle. BETHEL RECORDS IN NEW-YORK.

have brought to view the wonderful ope-What some have said must not pass unnoticed.

cried unto the Lord for mercy until the offensive to them. third day, when a vessel came and took them all off, and carried them safe into comfort and consolation, such as he never voured with the blessing of God, evenenjoyed before. He then came to his ing after evening in succession, for nearly family in New-York, where he daily of two weeks: during which time, there fered up his prayers to the Lord. His have been many conversions. The prosfaith has increased more and more, and pect becomes more glorious every day. he is now about to unite himself to Christ, I most devoutly hope that it is the comby a public profession.

rose and said-" I have lately arrived ing sanctification than I have ever known from sea, which I have followed for near before. O for holiness ! in the ministry forty years. Much of this time, I have and in the membership! I hope to be been commander; but I never regarded able to send you better tidings shortly." the principles of religion until a few months past, when the Lord brought to Extract of a Letter from Rev. Gideon B. my view what an awful situation I was in. Perry, dated Stonington, Conn March At first I endeavoured to suppress my feelings, but all in vain; for I could not be at rest day nor night, until I cried unto last week. Our meetings were solemn the Lord for mercy. From that day to and well attended. It was evident God this, the Lord has strengthened my faith was at work in the midst of the congre--increased my love-which is more gation, revealing his power according to than my tongue can express. I am sensi- the purpose of his grace. As near as I ble that I am unworthy of these renewed could ascertain, between 20 and 30 had mercies, as I have been an awful sinner found the Lord's Christ, and were rejoiall my life. I sincerely hope the efforts cing in his name. The good work at that of the Bethel Union will be blessed, and time appeared to be quite universal afind access to the hearts of all seamen." mong different denominations. I was He then made a solemn address to all much encouraged. This morning I have present, and offered up a fervent prayer. received two letters from New-Bedford.

ed to be borne down with grief. As it footsteps of Jehovah among poor sinners. could not be unnoticed by the members making them willing in the day of his of the Bethel Union present, the per- power. May the Lord continue to be sons referred to were requested to say gracious. something connected with the solemn and interesting duties of the meeting, either Church in that place, and expect to comexpressive of their own feelings, exhortations to others, or prayers to the God of April Yours affectionately. of all grace and consolation.

A man arose, trembling. with a stammering voice, in the following manner :- " A few months since, I arrived from sea, where I have long got my living as a commander. I then went to my family on Long Island, where I was soon informed that the Lord was daily bringing many of my acquaintances into the family of Christ, by the outpouring of his Holy Spirit. At first, I treated with contempt what I heard from some of my friends of the great things which the Lord had done for their souls. But in a few days my eyes were opened to see the wretched situation I had placed myself in by disregarding my Maker and Redeemer. It brought such sorrow into my heart, I could not rest day nor night, without calling on God for mercy. O I hope he will have mercy on me, and deliver me from the fatal consequences of sin, which I have committed all the days of my life." He then made a feeling prayer.

A sailor rose, and said :- " Not long since I was loaded with grief, on account cifully continue his blessings. Thirteen

er, while I live, ready to hear thy heav- feelings daily increased, and I was con- of the Vernon Church, and the whole enly tidings. I proceed with my thoughts, strained to cry to the Lord, what I should number which have been recently baptiand see the nineteenth number now mov- do to be saved. An answer seemed to zed and added to the same, amounts to ing together in solid type. I look on, come into my heart, 'Offer up your pray-ninety-six. I yesterday had the pleasure and see a hundred letters, from all points ers to Almighty God' This made such of immersing a whole household upon a of the compass, travelling swift with liv- an impression on my mind, that I could profession of their faith, (if parents and ing facts to give the twentieth number not rest day nor night, until I prayed. As their offspring may be said to compose I look on, and see some souls now I durst not do it among my ship mates, I one.) May instances of the baptism of passing through the gate of conver- went into the hold of the vessel, where I such households be multiplied. sion; others dying in the arms of Christ; was not interrupted. Unworthy as I was, here a missionary is erecting the standard I received some comfort which I never of the cross; there another frustrates enjoyed before; and from that day to the devil with a Sunday school; yonder this I cannot live without praying the Lord sails a vessel wasting a missionary-tell- to have mercy on me. O pray for me, Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Fishing sailors, as he goes, of a judgement to that I may be saved." These exprescome; in another place an honest tract sions were accompanied with many tears. C. PRINCE.

-0.0 a letter dated the 5th inst .- " The Great the Divine power, demonstrated in the to God. I look on, and see a world in Head of the church has been pleased to salvation of some precious souls in this visit this place. Several have found town. This work commenced in the 2d birth. I glance beyond, and behold! an- peace, and many are seeking the Lord Baptist Church in Fishkill; and whilst gels are contending as Christian Advos their God. The work commenced about the stout hearted and impenitent, were twe weeks since, at a class meeting."

> Religion in Louisiana.-Extract of a letter from the Rev. A. Talley, presiding elder of the Louisiana District.

" It may be satisfactory to our distant friends to know that the Lord's Zion is still prospering in Louisiana. I attended Feb. 5, 1827 .- Our Bethel Meetings the latter part of July, at which about since the commencement of this year, twenty persons professed to have found the pearl of great price. During the rations of the grace of God on many of month of October I attended a camp our brethren who traverse the ocean. meeting betwee Red River and the Sabine, at the close of which several came forward professing to have obtained reli-At the first meeting in January, a ship gion. About the middle of the same master informed us, that he was wrecked month we held a camp meeting in the last December, near the gulf stream, un parish of Washitta, at which the power der such circumstances that he and his of God was present. At all these meetcrew were exposed every hour to a wa- ings the people conducted themselves tery grave. This brought him to a state with as much propriety as at any place of despondency : for he had often before of divine worship that I have been in the been exposed to sudden death when at habit of attending in the old states. It is the glorious work may abound, and that sea, and promised Almighty God, that if due to the people of that district to state. all may know Him whom to know aright he would spare his life, he would live that during my journeying among them, I is life eternal. differently; but he had neglected his found them as friendly and hospitable, as promises. His mind was distressed with I could have wished. The tavern was the reflection, what a life he had lived, often my home, of necessity, but the idea and how unprepared he was to die! He of charging a minister of the gospel was

Revival in Baltimore .- Extract of a Philadelphia. The solemn promise he letter from the Rev. B. Waugh .- " As had made if the Lord would spare their usual I write in haste, and have only time lives, now operated so powerfully upon to say, that Baltimore is blessed with a his heart, that he went to the Mariners' considerable revival of religion at the church,-the first time for four years. present time. The excitement has most There his heart was melted within him, ly prevailed in the southern part of the and he was constrained to kneel down at city. Our meetings for exhortation and the throne of grace, and cry unto the prayer have hitherto been confined to Lord for mercy. This gave him some Wesley chapel. Here we have been famencement of a general revival. Profes-At another of our meetings, a man sors of religion are more engaged in seek

2d. 1827

" I returned from New-Bedford, Mass. At one of our meetings, many appear- giving the pleasing account, of the mighty

> I have accepted the call of the Baptist mence my labours with them on the first

> > For the Christian Secretary. Manchester, March 5th, 18 27.

MR. EDITOR.

to give you further information from many have manifested that yesterday was to them a day of rejoicing. In the morning I baptized eleven professed believers in this place, and then preached to the assembly which had convened. In the afternoon, I rode to Vernon, where I delivered a discourse; after which the newly constituted Church commemorated the death of their Redeemer. Evidently the of men." great Head of the Church was with them. In the evening I again preached at Manand testified that the cop of their joy was for infant baptism, who say, that when little full; while many of the young converts, children were brought to Christ that he might with the boldness of the righteous, wit- bless them, shall claim that he baptized them. nessed to the superior excellency of the But this opinion we think could not be seri religion of Christ. May the Lord mer- ously urged, in the face of the testimony of in-

Yours in the best of bonds. R. J.

REVIVALS

kill, March 2d, 1827. Dear Brother,

With joy of heart, and with a grateful sense of the divine goodness, we are priv-Revival in Edenton, N. C .- Extract of ileged to speak of the gracious work of made to bow in submission to the King of Saints in this region, our Lord, who is rich in mercy, as in the days of his incarnation he must needs go through Samaria, so has he condescended to manifest his life giving presence also, in the first Baptist Church in Fishkill.

In this, as in the former place, the seaa camp meeting in Natchitoches parish son has been truly refreshing, and the hearts of the dear children of God have been transported with joy, and gratitude to their divine benefactor.

In addition to rising of twenty, who have of late obeyed the Saviour's command, "believe and be baptized," there are a number more who have recently obtained a hope, that they "have passed from death unto life;" and in imitation of their adorable Redeemer, are desirous of being immersed beneath the rolling wave, and raised up again, in obedience to his command, and as an evidence of their faith in, and their love to Him. O that

Yours, &c.

T. H. R.

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY. HARTFORD, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1827.

Summary view of the state of the Baptist de nomination in the State of Massachusetts.

from the last Annual Report of the Convention, held at Salem, Oct. 1826. There are in this Commonwealth 139 Associated Baptist Churches, containing 12,087 members, all of which, with the exception of 8 Churches and 610 members, are sonnected with this Convention. In these 139 Churches are 112 ordained Ministers, and 26 licensed Preachers,

while there are 49 Churches destitute of Pastors. It will further appear that there are also, within the same limits, 14 unassociated Churches, of which 7 are furnished with Pastors, and 7 are destitute. These Churches are supposed to contain about 1 000 members, and are in fellowship with the associated Churches. So that in Massachusetts there are, in full fellowship with each other, 153 Churches, including 119 ordained Ministers, 25 Churches, and containing 13 087 Mem bers. By comparing the present table with that of the last year, it will be seen that there has been a small increase of Churches and Members, but at the same time a diminution of Ministers and an increase of destitute Churches. It is believed, however, that the condition of the Churches is, all things considered, quite as eligible as at that period. Still it is most desirable that these destitute Churches should be supplied; and as many of them are poor, and will naturally look to the Convention for pecuniary aid, every friend of the cause, who is acquainted with the leanness of its Treasury, will feel the importance of an immediate increase of its funds.

The Report from which this summary is taken, is a valuable document. It is very specific in its details of the condition of the several Churches connected with the denomination in the State, whether immediately connected with the Convention or not. We hope at the ensuing meeting of the Convention of this State, in June next, we may have returns from every Church in the bounds of the State.

In the Connecticut Observer of the 19th of Having a leisure moment, I embrace February, a correspondent over the signature of G. A. has the following assertions in rela-Manchester and Vernon. In those places tion to the baptism of the Apostles of Christ, viz :- " If the twelve had at that time received a baptism, (at the time they partook of the sacramental supper with Christ,) it was not administered by Christ, nor was it commanded by Christ, nor was it administered in the name of Christ, nor did it enjoin on its subjects a belief in Jesus of Nazareth, as the Saviour

In regard to the first assertion, that the disdiples were not baptized by Christ, it is wholly chester. This was a refreshing season to gratuitous, for none we believe will claim that Christians. Some of the old saints arose Christ baptized any, unless those advocates spiration, which declares, that "Jesus baptiof my situation by reason of sin. These have been baptized since the constitution zed not, but his disciples." See John iv. 2.

It is readily admitted that we have no ac-It is readily admitted that we have no account of the baptism of any of the twelve Mary. We think it abundantly the Apostles, but one thing is certain, that two of missioned John that Jesu C Apostles, but one thing is certain, the disciples of John missioned John to preach the Gon the Baptist. See John i. 35-47. And when baptize all who gave evidence that we consider that the design of John the Baptist's mission was, to "make ready a people prepared for the Lord," and when we learn that baptism was the initiating rite of the visible Gospel Kingdom, as established by the concurrent testimony of John the Baptist, and name of Christ. It will be remem Jesus Christ and his Apostles, have we not equal evidence to conclude they were baptized Acts xix. 4, that John did hapting by John, as we have that Barnabas and Ste- faith of Christ, phen, and a multitude of the later disciples of Christ, were baptized, but of whose baptism we have no explicit account?

It is sufficient to satisfy us that they were baptized, to know, that it was the first duty "This is he of whom I spake. He enjoined after repentance and faith, both by eth after me, is preferred before m John the Baptist, and Jesus Christ and his was before me." Apostles, and the uniform order of the Gospel Church-for we do not believe that the doctrine of non-essentialism had then obtained among Christians.

But G. A. says, that "If the twelve Apostles had received a baptism, it was not commanded by Christ, nor was it administered in for himself, what saith the Scripton the name of Christ, nor did it enjoin on its sub- and every other part of Gospel deck iects a belief in Jesus of Nazareth, as the Sa- Christian duty-and follow the viour of men " By which we understand him God's spirit in his word.—This h to say, that John's baptism was not command- safe and pleasant path. ed by Christ, nor performed in his name; nor did it enjoin on its subjects a belief in Jesus of Nazareth, as the Saviour of men. We must beg permission here to remark, that had G. A. been among the number of those, to whom Christ proposed the question-The baptism of John, was it from heaven, or of men? could he have retained in the presence of the Saviour, the same spirit of temerity which he good firm paper only. The gestle has here exhibited, he would not like the Pharisees of old, replied, We cannot tell: but would probably have said unhesitatingly-of make it firm.

But it should be remembered that assertion, however bold, is not proof in this case: and we will now inquire of G. A. how he will reconcile his assertion, that "the baptism of the disciples was not commanded by Christ," with the language of inspiration on this sub-

The Lord Jesus Christ declared, by the mouth of his prophet, Mal. iii. I, "Behold, I will send my messenger, and he shall prepare the way before me: and the Lord, whom ye seek, shall suddeply come to his temple, even the messenger of the covenant, whom ye delight in; behold, he shall come, saith the Lord of hosts."

The 1st question suggested by this prophecy is, who is it that speaks? 2d. Of whom does he speak, and what was the work to be accomplished by the messenger? Let us look at the fulfilment of the prophecy, and we shall find an answer to both the questions.

Mark i. 1-4, "The beginning of the Gos pel of Jesus Christ, the Son of God; as it is written in the prophets, Behold, I send my messenger before thy face, which shall prepare thy way before thee. The voice of one crying in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make his paths straight. John licensed Preachers, and 55 destitute did baptize in the wilderness, and preach the baptism of repentance for the remission of

John i. 33, "But he that sent me to baptize with water," &c. John i. 6, "There was a man sent from God, whose name was John, Matt. iii. 3, "For this is he that is spoken of by the Prophet Esaias, saying, The voice of one crying in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make his paths straight." Luke i. 16, 17, "And many of the children of Israel shall be turn to the Lord their God. And he shall go before him'-" to make ready a people prepared for the Lord."

The grand theme of John's preaching was, see Matt. iii. 1, 2, "In those days came John the Baptist, preaching in the wilderness of Judea, and saying, Repent ye: for the kingdom of heaven is at hand." Luke iii. 3, "And he came into all the country about Jordan, preaching the baptism of repentance for the remission of sins." Acts xini. 24, "John preached the baptism of repentance to all the people of Israel." Mark i. 5, " And there went out to him all the land of Judea, and they of Jerusalem, and were all baptized of him in the river of Jordan, confessing their sins." See Matt iii. 7 to 11.

By the above quotations, are we not taught that Jesus Christ commissioned John to preach the Gospel, and baptize the penitent and believing, if indeed Jesus Christ be God as well as man? In regard to the assertion, "that John did not baptize in the name of Christ," and " that faith in him, as the Saviour of men, was not required by John, of those who submitted to his baptism;" I shall only give the contrary declaration of the Apostle Paul, and

who should come after him, which was on Christ Jesus."

We were surprised to find the sentiments which have elicited these remarks, in a paper claiming to be orthodox .- But for the general character of the Observer, we should have considered that G. A. was a disbeliever in the

fact, that the New-Testament with detail the circumstance of the bap warrant to say they were not bapti we have the testimony of an inspire

Whoever will read with Christian the 1st Chapter of the Gospel by learn that John the Baptist recogn Christ as his Lord and Master, see

The advocates for open comm ously affect the Church, but not well would even exclude the Apostles fro to baptism into the faith of Christ Church might affect, or receive, h unhaptized brethren. Let each one

We are happy to wait on our wi this week, with paper of a firm textur tenderness of the paper on which the tary has been printed for a few wee has been a great evil, with which we again to be visited. We shall do al power to guard against it. We con whom we have our paper allege, the the extreme cold weather they s

The establishment of the Mechan brary in this city, we consider and great moment to the community; cially to the Apprentices, and the me interest generally. We anticipate sub benefits as the result.

On Thursday night last, about I the new cotton mill belonging to the eroosen Cotton Factory," situated in was destroyed by fire. It is supposed was communicated by accident.

General Entelligener.

Congressional.

Nineteeth Congress-Second Ses SENATE-February 23-March On Friday, the bill, from the other making appropriations for the Nami of the United States, was read twice ferred to the Committee on Finance consideration of the bill for regular intercourse between the United State the British Colonies was resumed, the of Mr. Smith, of Maryland, still Mr. Johnston, of Louisiana, addre Senate in reply to Mr. Smith, and m of the bill as reported Mr. Holmes of amendment, the effect of which is to the inland trade with Canada, which much discussion, was agreed to-Aye On Saturday, the report and resolu the Select Committee on French spi prior to the year 1800, was taken up, an day for that day. The colonial trade b resumed, the motion of Mr. Smith, of strike out the whole bill after the or clause and to substitute other provision pending. The discussion was continu great animation, by Messrs. Smith Berrien, Van Buren, Woodbury, John Louisiana, and others. Mr. Smith's was then carried-ayes 29, pays 19.

On Monday, the Committee on the reported a bill for the adoption of a syst artillery, cavalry, and infantry exercise bill for the establishment of certain Roads was, as amended, ordered to reading. The bill making appropri the support of the government year 1827, was, as amended, orde third reading. The bill making an tions for the military service of the States during the year 1327 was t The motion of Mr. and amended. ler to strike out the provision for the pay of the Georgia militia claim for ser dered during the years 1792, 193, and ter much debate was rejected. On Tuesday, the bill for the pre

the Cumberland Rose read twice and referred. The bill 10 and repair of the act regulating the Post Office Depart was, as amended, ordered to a third is The bill making appropriations for the port of the Government, for the real was read a third time and passed. erson made an unsuccessful effort to b the woollens bill. The bill making ap ations for the military service of the States, was, after much discussion, of a third reading. The bill for the adjusting claims of persons entitled to indemni under the first article of the treaty of 6 was, as amended, ordered to a third

On Wednesday, the Colonial Trail was taken up and further discussed. amendments were offered and rejected amendment offered by Mr. Smith, as modified on motion of Mr. Wooder, carried, ayes 31, noes 10. The seven propriation bills received from the other with the baptism of repentance, saying unto the people, that they should be a sound on the people of Mr. Hayne to lay it on the fable, there Mr. Hayne to lay it on the fable, interesting tie, ayes 26, noes 26, when the Chairge The casting vote in the affirmative. casting vote in the affirmative casting vote in the affirmative increases the pay and rations of the nassed Midshipmen, and Surgeons of the nassed Midshipmen, and passed Midshipmen, and Surgeons of ted States Navy was, after t laid on the table. The Senate agrees sist upon their amendment to the in propriation bill, striking out the restrict

of double rations to offi and of posts and gar Mr. Benton, from t mittee to whom were referre ies of the 5th and 8th ult. resp and the Creek Indians, mad thereon, accompanied by a resonsting the President to continue h to procure the extinction of the to lands within the chartered lim The bills making appropri and for the preservation and rep mberland road, were passed. rlaying out and opening sundry Territory of Michigan, and th

House-February 23-March 3. Friday, the dicussion on the reso Saunders was superseded by a d hich took place on the report of the nmittee, appointed to arrange the to be acted on during the present The House then went into a Comi whole on the state of the Union king appropriations for the erec acks, store houses, &c. a bill makin tions for the public buildings, bills were reported with amenda red to be engrossed and read to day. A resolution was agreed of Mr. Peters, referring it to the on the Library, to consider the en of purchasing the medals belong Washington, which have been a

appropriations for the public bui

turday, Mr. Houston conclude rks, in support of the resolution of ers, the rule having been suspe onfines the discussion on motio ons to a single hour. Mr. W n reply, when the Speaker put an e n. The bills which had p committee on the preceding day ad a third time and passed. vent into Committee of the who of for the preservation and repair and road. As this bill was repo ined a provision regulating the opriating 45,000 dollars for the r rvation of the road. Mr. Ba a substitute for this bill, which m ated 50,000 dollars for the rep and left the disputed questions er of Congress to erect toll gates olls in the states, until next se adopted in committee, but is be appropriation was reduced t Monday, some discussion took pla

age of the Cumberland road was finally passed, (the Ayes and taken,) by vote of 112 to 62. Mr. Chairman, of the Committee on opened the discussion on the b te the trade with the British Cold succinct and able view of the licy of Great Britain, its influ nited States, and the course wh to our interests calls upon us to a nesday, the discussion on the re ered by Mr. Saunders was super ssion on the resolution offere eding day by Mr. Dwight, relati ants of Mr. Adams, while a mir e. The Committee on Public I eport on the charges preferred ag am, the Commissioner of the C ad Office, by John Wilson, which acquitted Mr. Graham of all the e House then resolved itself into the whole on the state of the hen the Colonial bill was again di Mr. Mallary having moved to ar lin the fifth line of the first section g the words " by sea," Mr. Pe Cambreleng opposed the amenda Strong advocated it. The H a recess till six o'clock.

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From the N. Y. Statesman. LATEST FROM EUROPE. The Duke of York died at L 5th of January.

alter Scott is to receive eleven the a sterling, for eight thousand cor The comme paying for the the sale of the first edition of ei

copies. and Portugal.—The London Sur news from the Peninsula is still of ag and uncertain character. It is also quitted Madrid on the 2d to the state of that date state, (according to the control of dienne,) that the Spanish Gove thout being alarmed at the threat is actively preparing the mean in order "that if the British Cabi sed to acts of aggression, Sp taken unprovided." Troops in all directions to the front and several parks of artillery hen the same direction. So istence of Christ, before he ary. We think it abundantly New-Testament, that Jesus ssioned John to preach the Go ptize all who gave evidence the oper subjects of his spiritual kips t, that the New-Testament we ail the circumstance of the ba Apostles, is not in our opinion. rrant to say they were not bape me of Christ. It will be remen have the testimony of an inspir ts xix. 4, that John did baptir th of Christ.

Whoever will read with Christia 1st Chapter of the Gospel by rn that John the Baptist recogn rist as his Lord and Master, ar his is he of whom I spake. He after me, is preferred before s before me."

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Ve are happy to wait on our s week, with paper of a firm texts derness of the paper on which t has been printed for a few wo been a great evil, with which we in to be visited. We shall do ver to guard against it. We co d firm paper only. The gent om we have our paper allege, ti extreme cold weather they ce it firm.

he establishment of the Mecha ry in this city, we consider an at moment to the community; ly to the Apprentices, and the m rest generally. We anticipate so efits as the result.

n Thursday night last, about 16 new cotton mill belonging to the sen Cotton Factory," situated in destroyed by fire. It is suppose communicated by accident.

General Entelligene

Congressional.

Nineteeth Congress-Second 8 SENATE-February 23-Marc n Friday, the bill, from the other ting appropriations for the Nava he United States, was read twice ed to the Committee on Finance sideration of the bill for regular recourse between the United St British Colonies was resumed, th dr. Smith, of Maryland, still Johnston, of Louisiana, addre ate in reply to Mr. Smith, and in he bill as reported Mr. Holmes o ndment, the effect of which is to h discussion, was agreed to—Ayen Saturday, the report and resolut Select Committee on French sp. r to the year 1800, was taken up, a ed to Tuesday, and made the orde The colonial trade for that day. The colonial trade med, the motion of Mr. Smith, of se out the whole bill after the se and to substitute other provisi ling. The discussion was continu at animation, by Messrs Smith rien, Van Buren, Woodbury, Joh isiana, and others. Mr. Smith' isians, and others. Mr. then carried—ayes 29, nays 19.

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se, as a special order, and on m
Hayne to lay it on the table, there
lyes 26, noes 26, when the Chair g
ng vote in the affirmative. The
paset he pay and rations of Lieut
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House-February 23-March 3.

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The Committee on Public Lands ton the charges preferred against am, the Commissioner of the Gene-Office, by John Wilson, which entted Mr. Graham of all the char-House then resolved itself into comthe whole on the state of the Unthe Colonial bill was again discus-Ir. Mallary having moved to amend the fifth line of the first section, by imbreleng opposed the amendment, Strong advocated it. The House iks recess till six o'clock.

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Inm the N. Y. Statesman. LATEST FROM EUROPE. The Duke of York died at Lonis sib of January.

Wer Scott is to receive eleven thouserling, for eight thousand copies Napoleon, he paying for the pa-The copywright to revert to tale of the first edition of eight

of Portugal.-The London Sun of

sees from the Peninsula is still of a and uncertain character. Mr. that date state, (according to the, that the Spanish Governa sevely preparing the means of body that if the British Cabinet ted to acts of aggression, Spain

partment, but from the circumstance, of many of those original orders having fallen into the hands of Mr. Lamb! The Swiss troops were expected to leave Madrid on the 10th, according to some accounts, and on the 21st according to others; but the Quotidienne openly states, that the order for their recal is a mere feint."

The following are some of the details of the

A letter from Madrid of Jan. 1, says, nu merous desertions take place in all the regi ments which are marching towards Portngal. It is not exactly known by whom they are ex cited; but it is pretty generally believed, that they are reinforcements sent off to the Mar de Chaves.

Other letters of the same date, from Madrid, say:-M. Colamarde has twice presented himself at the Palace, and access to the King has been twice refused him. The King appears to be very much discontented with this Minister, on account of the original papers emanating from his ministry, which have fallen into the hands of Mr. Lamb. We are assured that this gentleman has expended enormous sums, to put himself in a condition of proving, in case of necessity, with the documents in his hand, what has been the conduct of our Government in the invasion of Portu-

"Mr. Lamb had not left Madrid on the 2d. The motive of this delay may be understood If England declared war against Spain, the latter would march an army into Portugal, and Gen. Clinton's 5 or 6000 soldiers would have to fight, not only the 40,000 Portuguese which will soon be under the walls of Lisbon, but 20,000 Spanish troops besides. Mr Lamb has felt that the contest would not be on equal terms; for he does not, like the Editor of the Times, believe that five or six English regiments would be sufficient to sweep the Peninsula."

It was calculated that by the end of Dec. the Spanish Army of Observation would a mount to 24,000 men. At Madrid, & through out the whole country, a general clamour against England prevails The speech and ultimatum of Mr. Canning, have had the effect of obliterating all shades of opinion, and of rousing to the highest degree the national

The troops that were marching towards Portugal, were under the command of Field

Marshal Rodil. A Paris paper of Jan. 11, says that a frigate was to sail from Brest for Rio Janeiro, with the infant Don Miguel, who had been invited by his brother, the Emperor of Brazil, to go thither to repeat the ceremony of his marriage with his niece, and had consented to go before the troubles in Portugal had gained their present lamentable height. Whether the state of affairs in the Peninsula, may basten or delay the execution of this project, cannot as vet be known with certainty.

By the commercial advices from Cadiz, says the London Globe of the 13th, we learn that a very strong sensation had been created there by the warlike attitude of Ferdinand. — Trade, which has been at a low ebb, not only for months, but for years at Cadiz, as like-wise throughout the whole of Spain, was entirely suspended.

A London paper of the 15th says: "Peo-ple in the city, look with much anxiety to the movements of the Spanish army in Portugal; and infer from the fact of Ferdinand having auddenly received the means of equipping it, that there is some powerful supporter behind the curtain."

Upon this subject the Liverpool Courier of the 17th remarks:

"So far, too, as appearances go, the French Ministry have been using their influence to bring Ferdinand to acknowledge the Portu guese Constitution and Regency, and to adopt a pacific and moderate policy. But the suc cess is neither progressive, nor very hopeful. If one French party advises moderation, another exerts upon the Spanish Cabinet a counteracting influence; which, uniting with that of the Spanish ultra faction itself, will, pleas render Fordinand reluctant to and well disposed to retract that act, as so n as circumstances may seem to render it more politic and safe. We consider it yet to be a problem, whether the just, and, as we think, wise measures of our Cabinet, will have the effect of dissipating the infatuation of Spain, or whether it may not lead to something more serious. Be it as it may, we have the right on our side, and we have no fear as to the issue, though the struggle should be sharp. "Nor do we think that the sincerity of the

French Ministry is one whit more established, than the moderation of Ferdinand A Ministry which is making an outrageous attack up on the Constitutional Charter of France, which is introducing a law for what amounts to the entire suppression or the control of the press, can scarcely be presumed to be ill-disposed to the project of the Portuguese rebels, and to the abetting of them by Spain. They will not declare themselves in haste. Their plan is to keep up an uneasy state of things, until something may occur which they can make use of, to produce a hostile feeling to wards us in the minds of the French people; and under which they can cloak the true object of the war, should it be entered upon, and which will, in fact, be a war against constitutionalists,) and thus to take hold of the French rather by their rivalry of England than hazard the awakening of their suspicions, by flinging down the gauntlet now .-For the same reason Ferdinand, though prompted to immediate obstinacy by men more violent and less cautious, than the tised and professional politicians of the French Court, may be brought to an apparent concession, whilst substantially the same system of influence upon Portugal, will be in operation. We may leave this matter, with confidence, in the hands of the Ministry, who are obviously awake to the whole case. The straight for ward course is before them. If Spain trim and trick, and continue to violate the rights of nations as it respects our ally, let war be declared against Spain at once. Let the first employment of our fleets be the capture of Cuba; and let our army be reinforced effec-tually to defend Portugal, and to act, as to Spain, as circumstances may require. That which we have begun by sending troops to Lisbon, must be completed at all hazards, or we already have done too much."

The London Courier of the 13th says:taken unprovided." Troops are parently, impenetrable mystery. We find address the same direction. Some that also been despatched to the main a profound secret—are enveloped to, and all they state is, that the Moniteur, of the 29th ult. and all they state is, that they have only time to eat and pray. "They do not quit is they have only time to eat and pray. "They do not quit is also been despatched to the large words had already been, "yesterday factory in that place, belonging to Messrs."

A letter from Jewett's City, to a gentieman in prince for sale at his Stor in New-London, states, that the large woolien is new Hartford, Feb. 24, 1827.

Hartford, Feb. 24, 1827. The intentions of the Cabinet of Madrid re-

camp of St. Roque. The Journal des De-bates states, that the displeasure of Ferdinand command of posts and garrisons, bates states, that the displeasure of Ferdinand command had been disagreed to by with M. Calomarde. does not proceed from the nature of the orders given through his de-bates states, that the displeasure of Ferdinand dinner." Our prayer is, that such extraordi-nary labor may not be useless; or, which would be worse than useless. that it may not the nature of the orders given through his de-than given us domestic peace." "Gen. Paez far from being culpable, is the saviour of the country." be thrown upon mad and pernicious projects. They hold in their hands the power of peace or war; and it is lamentable to think that such of a quorum, but it was supposed that the sespower should be so lodged—that a govern-ment, incapable almost of maintaining its rela tions with foreign states, should yet, by the mere force of circumstances, be in a condition to fire a train, which, when once lighted. no one can tell through what ramifications is may spread. But thus it ever happens in this They who lack the ability, as well as the inclination to do good, are often capable of becoming the most potent agents of mischief. There is nothing demanded of Spain by this country, with which Spain may not, with honour to herself, and advantage to Europe, comply. It is clear, however, that such is not the opinion of Ferdinand or his advisers. House, on Friday evening, March 2d; the or an unhesitating acquiescence would have been the immediate consequence of those demands."

One hundred thousand muskets, it is said, rate of 15 francs a piece, and that they are to convents cannot raise the sum, M. de Villele will, without doubt, place it as he has done all the other expenses of the Spanish war, to the ladet, Secretary of the Me ting:debit of the budget.

France.-The French Academy has held meetings, to petition the King against the law for imposing restraints on the liberty of the

Greece.-Lord Cochrane has left Geneva for Italy! We guess he has forgotten Greece. A private letter from Alexandria, of Nov. 22, says—"Yesterday and to day the Egyptian fleet set sail for the Morea. It consists of about 30 Turkish vessels, 30 Turkish trans ports, and 27 European transports, 23 of which are Austrian. 3 Sicilian, and I Ionian. They have not embarked any troops, but a quantity of ammunition, stores, and three million of francs. It is said that the Pacha is extremely auxious for the termination of this war. Egypt is rained and depopulated, the treasures of the Pacha are consumed, and there is a want of troops to send to the Morea. In my opinion the Greeks have little henceforth to fear from Egypt. As to commerce, it languishesnothing is done."

The Algemeine Zeitung contains intelligence from Constantinople to the 16th ult. -The fleet of the Captain Pacha was laid up for the winter on the 16th ult. The Grand Vizer in which it is earnestly to be hoped our citihad previously visited every ship, and of zens will take a deep and general interest. course his visit had been followed by numerous executions, the constant attendants in his train. Reschid Pacha has raised the siege of Athens.

A Smyrna paper of Dec. 1, says: "The Greeks, who had made an excursion into Attica, have returned to Salamis, where the Pal icari have plundered the unhappy fugitives. Fabrier has returned to Methana, with 500

The whole country suffers by famine. Such are the chances and alternatives of this year, that nothing progresses or retrog ades. Happily, if a good deal f powder is consu med, but very few men have been killed for some time past, in spite of the accounts of battles published in the European journals, by dint of parodying the bulletins of a time which

"Our quays have been covered, within these few days, by Philhellenes, in all sorts of Costumes, wearing orders, &c. These honourable victims of our classic allusions, ap pear to have had quite enough of three trials they have made of the courage of the valuent Palicari, who have abandoned them three times. They anxiously inquired after means to return home. When they arrive at Marseilles, they may give useful information to those who are prepared to follow them. Most of them were part of the expedition sent by the Greek Committee, under the command of of the sor-disant Col. Rayband, who is now dying at Smyrna, of sabre wounds which he has received from a soi-disant Colonel Von-

The following paragraph is from the London Times :-" There is, at length, good ground for congratulating Europe on the adoption of acknowledge a limited monarchy in Portugal, a final and decisive measure on behalf of Greece, by the three great powers of Great Britain, France, and Russia. The Cabinets of London and St. Petersburgh had, sometime ago, transmitted their ultimatum to Turkey on this subject. The Court of the Tuilleries had acceded to the policy of its allies within the last fortnight, and resistance by Turkey to their joint demands is wholly out of the question. The point insisted on, amounts to nothing less than a full recognition by the Porte, of the absolute and entire independence of the Greek nation, which recognition is to be officially communicated to the parties requiring it, by a given day; failing which, the Ambassadors of the Allied Christian Courts are, on that same day, simultaneously to quit Constantinople. Consuls were, at the expiration of the ultimatum, to be sent to Greece from England, France and Russia

Turkey .- The regular news from Constan which comes down to the 16th ult. shows that the executions and slaughters are not yet at an end. In consequence of a visit to the fleet by the Grand Vizer, a number of the marine officers had been put to death, on proof, (or suspicion, which in Turkey is tantamount to proof, of mutiny. These executions took place on the 17th of November. On the 1st of December, a firman appeared, abolish ing confiscation, or rather we should suppose, confirming the firman by which it was abol-

ished a considerable time ago.

A Lyons paper of the 6th of January men tions, however, (what is omitted in the above) that letters had been received there confirming the news of the last revolution, which had inst broken out in Constantinople, and stating positively that Sultan Mahoud had had his throat cut. The reports probably are unfounded. A French paper thinks if such an event had taken place in Constantinople, the Government would have been informed of it, before the letters by the ordinary courier had brought the intelligence.

Colombia -We have received Maracaibo apers to the 4th ult. which contain the letter of Gen. Paez to Bolivar, in which the former resigns his power, and the reply from Bolivar's

Paez says that he was induced only by the public danger, to receive again the command at Valencia: and that in spite of all his enemies have said, he had no sinister intention He then says, that since the Liberator has ap peared, peace has returned; and as he, (Pa-

Country."

By the latest accounts from Bogota, both chambers of Congress had adjourned for want sion would not long be deferred on that ac-

Changes are to be made in the department of Boyaca. The Intendancy, and other Govrnments, are to be in the hands of capable military men, the direct taxes generally to ease, and several parts of the Spanish system to be revived, as better for the people and

> THE GREEKS. From the Connecticut Mirror.

A numerous and respectable meeting of the itizens of Hartford, was held at the State Miller, well known to the public, as having been engaged for eighteen months, as a volun One hundred thousand muskets, it is said, teer in the service of Greece, a statement have been bought in France, for Spain, at the with regard to the affairs of that country, where he expects soon to return under the di be sent by Bayonne. It is not known who is rection of the Executive Greek Committee in to pay the million and half of francs. If the New-York, with supplies for that congressed New-York, with supplies for that oppressed and suffering people Enoch Perkins, Esq was chosen Chairman, and Rev. T. H. Gau-

After the statement of Mr. Miller, comprising a sketch of the rise, progress, and present state of the revolution in Greece, and calculated to excite the warmest sympathies of all who heard him, in behalf of that un-happy nation,—the following Resolution, on motion of Wm. W. Ellsworth, Esq. was adopt

Resolved unanimously, as the sense of this meeting, That deeply impressed with the af-fecting statement of Mr. Miller, with regard o the state of the Greeks, and sympathizing with that oppressed people in their struggle for freedom, we will cheerfully, in common with our fellow citizens, afford them aid: And that Daniel Wadsworth, Wm. W. Ellsworth John Russ, N. A. Phelps, Samuel Tudor, J. M. Goodwin, and Michael Bull, be appointed a Committee to open a subscription for this purpose.

A number of gentlemen subscribed at the close of the meeting, to the amount of one hundred and eighty eight dollars. Further subscription left with any of the above named Committee, will be applied to this object, so dear to every friend of freedom and humanity;

Aid of the Greeks .- The Albany Greek Committee acknowledge the receipt of \$1500 in money, and donations of clothing. Steam Navigation Company has generously of fered to the Committee, the free use of the Company's boats, if they should be wanted, for the transportation of the articles contributed. The Committee say they have received a highly interesting communication from the Executive Committee of New-York, furnish ing very full and satisfactory information, in relation to the means in contemplation fsafey conveying their contributions to Greece, and of insuring the proper application of them; a subject which had already occupied the thoughts of the Committee.

In Richfield, Otsego county, \$145 47 has been collected; in Waterford, 350; and in

The Grand Jury of the county of Chenango subscribed \$67 in aid of the Greeks. This is a noble and praiseworthy act.

Contributions for the Greeks-The Newark Sentinel says; "We are informed that the cash contributions in Newark in aid of the Greeks, amount to twelve hundred dollars, exclusive of three hundred dollars worth of clothing and provisions - making together the sum of fifteen hundred dollars.

It is a circumstance of rather curious coincidence, that on the same day of last week. the popular branches of the Legislatures of states of Virginia and Maryland should the each have been engaged in expelling one of their members, for the same cause, and that the vote against the expulsion should in such case, have been just two, against the otherwise unanimons vote of the two Houses The ground of expulson was that the expelled members were ministers of the Gospel, who are, by the constitution of each state, disqualified from being members of the legis-lature. The name of the Virginia member expelled is Billups; that of the Maryland member, Rauleigh.—Nat. Intel.

The United States ship North Carolina, in Gibraltar Bay, was dressed in mourning on the 6th of November, and fired minute guns in memory of Jefferson and Adams. Constitution was at that time at Mahone with the schooner Porpoise; the Qutario at

Distemper in the City Prison .- It appears by a note of the late proceedings of the General Sessions, that a fever of a very malignant nature is now raging in the City Prison and that several of the prisoners sick with it are in the last stage of the disease .- N. Y. pap.

The city of Philadelphia is, no doubt, infested with an organized gang of incendiaries. -Every mail bridgs us accounts of attempts to fire the city. On Thursday morning a candle lighted at both ends, was discovered lying on a heap of shavings in a cabinet maker's shop in Fourth street, near St. Mary' church.—N. Y. Gaz.

of the State of Virginia, to the place of John Tyler, el cted to the Senate of the United States, who resigns his seal on the United States, who resigns his seal on the United States. States, who resigns his seat on the 4th of March next. The result of the joint ballot-ing of the two branches of the Legislature was for Mr. Giles, 107 votes; for Hugh Nelson, 62 votes; for John Floyd, 37 votes. - Nat. scriber's house is directly over his store, Men-licines may be abtained at all times during the Intel.

Some time ago, when it became necessary to purchase a tenement and a small tract of land at Bristol for the purpose of improving one of the docks of the bridge, the proprietor, a person in humble life, brought forward his original deed, which was a grant from King Stephen, rudely and almost uninteiligi bly written on a piece of parchment; with the

A letter from Jewett's City, to a gentleman in prime order, and of the first quality, which in New-London, states, that the large woollen he offers for sale at his Store in Central Row.

Duelling .- Messrs. McDuffie and Metcalfe seem to have been on particularly unfriendly terms of late. They have exchanged several communications on duelling, but no

From the correspondence on the subject, it appears that the parties could not agree in the choice of weapons, and so the affair end-Mr. Metcalfe the party challenged, ed. having (according to custom) the right, chose the rifle, while Mr. McDuffle preferred the pistol.

Association and ordination.
The St. Lawrence Baptist Association, held its annual Session on the 17th, and 18th, of January, 1827, at Madrid, St. Lawrence county, New-York. The session was one of eculiar interest and enjoyment, rendered so y the numerous revivals of religion, which re prevailing within its limits. The session was opened, by an interesting

discourse from Elder Culver from Eph. 2 chap. 14, 15, 15, verses; and conducted in a manner to promote brotherly love and edification. As many as half of the churches brought the cheering and soul-animating intelligence of reformations within their borders. Nearly 150 have been added to the churches by baptism, the year past; and as the reformations in the churches are principally of recent commencement; it is hoped hat greater accessions will be reported at the next Association. The seriousness, which is now prevailing at Madrid, together with the presence of those recently born into the king-dom, in that and other places, who assembled on the occasion, and spent the intervals between public worship in singing and other religious exercises, imparted new sensations to older saints and made every religious heart feel that " it is good to be here," so that it is presumed that the saints retired with relucance from a place so heavenly.
At the close of the Association Br. Silas

Pratt, an alumnus of the Hamilton Theological Institution at the request of the church in Madrid, where he is now labouring, was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry. The services were conducted in the following manner. Br. T. A. Warner preached from Isa. Ixi, 1 " The Spirit of the Lord God is upon ma &c." Br. N. Barrell made the ordination prayer; Br. Culver gave the|charge, Br Paimer presented the right hand of fellowship; and Br. H. Cornell made the con-

cluding prayer.—Com.

Ordained to the work of the gospel ministry n Amsterdam, on Wednesday the 17th of Jan. Br. Seth Smalley late Student of the Bap. Lit. and Theo. Sem. of Hamilton, Sermon by Eld. Nathan N. Whiting of Burot Hills; insecrating prayer by Eld. Lewis Leonard of Albany: charge to the candidate by Eld. Aaron Leland of Vermont, right hand of fellowship, charge fo the people, and concluding prayer by Eld. Leland Howard of Troy. The services were solemn and interesting; the weather extremely cold the travelling bad and consequently the audience small.

MARRIED.

At Haddam, by Rev. Simon Shaler, Mr. Joseph B. Brockway, of East-Haddam, to Mis Louisa Shaler, of the former plac. A New-London, George S. Robbins, Esq. to Miss Francis C. Woolcott.

OBITUARY.

At Tolland, Mrs. Willey, wife of the Hon. At Clinton, Upper Canada, Eld. Thomas

Morgan. The loss must be serious indeed to the church there. At Philadelphia, on the 18th ult. Mr. Na-

than Gallup, aged 24, a native of Groton, Ct. and student of medicine in Jefferson College. He graduated at Yale College in 1803: on the 22d ult. Charles W. Peale. aged 35 years, founder of the Philadelphia Museum. In Richmond. Vir. the Rev. David Roper,

a highly esteemed and faithful minister of Christ, formerly Pastor of the 2d Baptist Church in that place. In Frederick county, the Rev. Benjamin

Dawson, of the Baptist Church, in the 67th year of his age.

NOTICE.

A Collection will be taken in the Baptist Meeting House in this city, on Sunday evening next, to aid the " Baptist General Tract Society."

A Sermon will be delivered on the occasion by the Rev. Mr Cushman, of Philadelphia. - Services to commence at 7 o'clock.

MECHANICS' LIBRARY.

THE Mechanics' Library of Hartford, will be open from half past 6, until 8 o'clock on Saturday evenings, until further notice. Donations of books will be thankfully received for the Library, which may be left as the store of A. S. Baker, & Co, No. 1, Central Row.

Drugs, Medicines, Wines, Li quors, &c.

Just received at the

Hartford Family Medicine Store,

Sign of the "GOOD SAMARITAN," Full assortment of fresh and genuine DRUGS & MEDICINES, OLD WINES AND

tions being put up in the best manner, and that no article will be used in compounding, but of known good quality; and as the sub day and night.

*Every exertion will be made to render this Establishment worthy the confidence of PHYSICIANS and FAMILIES-whose patronage is respectfully solicited.

E. W. BULL.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.

ROBERT ROBINSON has just received from Boston, 100 pr. India Rubber shoes,

POETRY.

Unto you shall the sun of Righteousness

O light of life, of Heaven the light, Now shine to our admiring sight; Rise with full beams of glory rise, And satisfy our longing eyes.

Chase far away the shades of death, Horrors of pestilential breath; And by thy brightning beams dispel, Darkness and glooms, and mists of hell.

With speed, O sun of righteousness, Roll on thy latter glorious course; Soon penetrate the drear abodes Of crueity and Heathen gods:

And in the habitations where Broods horrid darkness, black despair, Teeming with crime of frightful name, There thy blest self, the light, proclaim.

The hideous prince of hell expose, And all his dark designs disclose; And to his wretched votaries show, His ways ensure the blackest woe.

And point their foul benighted souls To regions where pure pleasure rolls, The holy path, the living way, That leads to realms of endless day.

THE SCRIPTURE GUIDE TO

BAPTISM,

Or a faithful citation of all the passages this ordinance; with the sacred text impartially examined, and the sense supported by numerous extracts from the most learned and eminent writers. To which is added a short examination of the rise and grounds of infant baptism. By R. Pengilly .- " These were more noble than those in Thessalonica, in that they-SEARCHED THE SCRIPTURES daily, whether those things were so." Acts xvii. 11. "Whatever pretends to exceed the direction of the Word, may safely be rejected; cannot safely be admitted."-DR. by Lincoln & Edmands, No. 59, Washington-street.

This excellent little work is upon a plan somewhat new, and presents a scripture view of the ordinance of baptism in a concise and clear manner; and is well worthy the attention of those whose enquiry is, what saith the Scriptures on this important part of Christian duty. It may be had at the bookstore of Mr. Hezekiah Huntington, Jr. in this city, price forth good fruit is hewn down, and cast 25 cts.

The following recommendation accompanies the work :

RECOMMENDATION.

"Another Edition of Mr. Pengilly's ' Scripture Guide to Baptism' being about to appear, we take the opportunity of re commending it to the candid perusal of all persons, who desire to be guided by the word of God alone, in reference to this ordinance. It adduces and examines this ordinance. It adduces and examines pose you, my reader, are desirous to have anevery passage of the New Testament swered by every place of Scripture laid before that relates to the subject, and endeavours, in a very becoming spirit, to point out the will of Christ, as deducible from that unerring standard of Truth. A very considerable number of important extracts to be awakened to their spiritual concerns, or from the writings of our best Divines, are with them also their infant children; -and also contained in it, expressive of their whether they received this ordinance by candid sentiments on the passages of Scripture, which are here considered; as well as in relation to the inquiries at the end of the Pamphlet, as to the commencement of the practice of Infant Baptism, and the arguments used in defence of that practice. In short, for the limits of this pamphlet, it is one of the best things we have seen, for assisting the meditations of a serious inquirer. W. STEADMAN, D. D. Bradford.

CHA. WHITFIELD, Hamsterly. WILLIAM INNES, Edinburgh. WILLIAM HARTLEY, Stockton.

The following is an extract from the prefatory address:

" This little work, Christian Reader, is designed for such persons, and such only, as readily admit the following important sentiments :-

1. That the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments contain the only revealed will of God. 2. That whatever God enjoins on his

people in his word, they are bound by irresistible obligations to perform.

3. That men are not at liberty to alter, in any one respect, the appointments of God.

4. That Baptism and the Lord's Supper are the two only ordinances, or positive institutions, of the New Testament; and that it is consequently the bounden duty of all who profess to be the disciples of Christ, solemnly to observe them; and to observe them in that way, which the word and example of Christ authorize."

The work is divided into sections .- The first section is as follows:

SECTION I.

John's baptizing the Jews, before the begin-ning of our Lord's Ministry.

The first place of Scripture where the ordi nance of baptism is found, describes the misaion, preaching, and baptizing of John, the barbinger of Christ. As all the four evangelists have given us some account of John and his practice, I shall take the fullest informa-

tion from them all, and present it to the read-er in its proper connection. The following collection and disposition of passages will af-

First, The Divine Mission of John,

the design of it.

Mark i. 1. The beginning of the gospel of Jesus Christ, the Son of God. John i. 6. There was a man sent from God whose name was John. Mark i. 2. As it is written in the prophets, Behold, I send my messenger before thy face, which shall prepare thy way before thee. Matt. iii. 3. For this is be that was spoken of by the prophet Isaias, saying, The voice of one crying in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make his paths straight. Luke i. 16. And many of the children of Israel shall he turn to the Lord their God; (ver. 17) and he shall go before him-to make ready a people prepared for the Lord. Luke iii. 1, 2. Now-the word of God came unto John, the son of Zacharias, in the wilderness.

Secondly, John's preaching, as to the grand theme of it.

Matt. iii. 1, 2 In those days came John the Baptist preaching in the wilderness of Judea, and saying, Repent ye: for the kingdom of beaven is at hand. Luke iii. 3. And he came into all the country about Jordan, preaching the bap tism of repentance for the remission of nother. sins. Acts xiii. 24. John preached the baptism of repentance to all the people of of the New Testament, which relate to Israel, (Acts xix, 4.) saying unto the people, That they should believe on him which should come after him, that is, on Christ Jesus.

> Thirdly, John's baptizing .- He informed his heavers that God had sent him, not to preach only, but to baptize with water. John i. 33.

Mark i. 5. And there went out to him all the land of Judea, and they of Jerusalem, and were all baptized of him in the river of Jordan, confessing their sins .-Matt. iii. 7 to 11. But when he saw many Owen. -First American, from the last of the Pharisees and Sadducees come to London Edition, Boston: Printed and sold his baptism, he said unto them, O gener of the Pharisees and Sadducees come to ation of vipers! who hath warned you to flee from the wrath to come? 8 Bring forth, therefore, fruits meet for repentance: 9 And think not to say within yourselves, We have Abraham to our father: for I say unto you, that God is unto Abraham. 10 And now also the axe is laid unto the root of the trees; therefore every tree which bringeth not into the fire. 11 I indeed baptize you with water unto repentance; but he that cometh after me is mightier than I, whose shoes I am not worthy to bear : he shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost, and with fire. 12 Whose fan is in his hand, and he will thoroughly purge his floor, and gather his wheat into the garner; but he will burn up the chaff with unquench-

There are two inquiries which I shall sup-

I. What description of persons were admitted to baptism in those days; and,

Il. In what manner was this ordinance administered. Whether adults only, professing sprinkling, pouring, or immersion. To ascertain the practice of John as to the

I. Inquiry-observe in the Scriptures above, 1. John was sent of God to " way of the Lord," the Messiah, by "turning many of Israel to the Lord," and thereby "making a people ready" for the farther instruction, and special service of Christ, who was immediately to follow him. This, all must acknowledge, can only relate to adults. The design was answered in the first disciples of Christ, who had been disciples of John.

that men should "repent," and "believe on him who should come after him, that is, on Christ Jesus."

3. The persons John baptized are described by the Holy Spirit, in very few words They came from all parts of Judea, "and were ALL bantized of him, CONFESSING TREIR SINS."-This is all we have given us of the persons

John baptized, and this is said of all of them. 4. Others came to his baptism, but though Pharisees, and children of Abraha, they were rejected till they "bring forth the fruits of repentance."—As far therefore as the Scriptures are our guide, as to John's practice, he baptized none (Christ excepted.) but humble, penitent, and repenting sinners. To this effect we have the words of

ORIGEN, (a learned father, bo lived within a century after St. John) "We ought neces sarily to observe that both St. Matthew and St. Mark say, that, upon confessing their sins, Jews, subsequently to the cessation of elapsed since its promulgation: and we all Jerusalem, &c. were baptized. But St. the prophetic spirit, though before the may search in the full treatures of expension. Matthew brings in the Pharisees and Saddu-cees coming to be baptized, but not confessing their sins; and for this reason they are called

of Infant Baptism, p. 385, this opinion is also supported, by the following modern and well known Predobaptist divines.

DR. ERSKINE. "John's baptism was termhe admitted to baptism, a profession of repentance, and exhorted them to such a conduct, as would demonstrate their repentance genu-

In Booth's Pædobaptist Examiner, Vol. 11. p. 241, Ma. Scott. "Adult Jews, profes-sing repentance and a disposition to become Messiah's subjects, were the ONLY PERSONS. as far as we can find, whom John admitted to baptism."—Family Bib. Notes on the place.

II. Inquiry—as to the manner by which the ordinance was administered. Observe, I, The meaning of the word Baptize. The plain import of this word, my reader is particularly

translated. If it were translated into English. what is the meaning of it? This is a question of great importance to our present inquiry.—We will therefore hear what answer the most learned Pædobaptist divines will give this question.

Here follows a long list of extracts from the writings of eminent Pædobaptist authors, attesting that the legitimate and plain signification of the word baptism is immersion .- We propose giving further extracts from the work in our future numbers.

From the American Batist Magazine. THE APOCRYPHA.

Messrs. Editors.

I was gratified, by the perusal, in the ast Numbar of your Magazine, of a review of Professor Schmucker's translation of Storr's " Elementary Course of Biblical Theology." I hope that the re- the readers or inferior ecclesiastical offi viewer will proceed to examine this work, cers, who read them in a lower place heart: and the indulgence of victor more in detail, and point out the parts than those which were universally acwhich he deems to be objectionable. The knowledged to be canonical, which were work will probably obtain a wide circulaiion, from its general high character, and from the fact, that it has been translated To conclude :- Notwithstanding the venby a Professor in one of our Theological

the authority of the Scriptures is valuable. until the last council of Trent, at its The remarks of the Reviewer on this fourth session, presumed to place them all point are weighty; and his summaay view of the arguments by which the genuine ness of the sacred books is proved, pre- the same rank with the inspired writings sents the substance of many elaborate

Previously to the appearance of this a claim to be received as a portion of the Malachi. divine word, would be useful to many of pretends that it was written by Solomonthor will consider me rather as co-cperating in the attainment of the same end, than as interfering with his designs.

This statement I shall copy from Mr. Horne's Introduction, vol. I. Appendix, No. 5 The author has drawn it up able of these stones to raise up children with care, and has used all the best authority. Much more is said on the subiect, which is nece-sarily omitted, in the subjoined extracts.

" The word Apocrypha is of Greek origin, and is either derived from the words (apo tes kruptes) because the books in question were removed from the crypt, chest, ark, or other receptacle in which the sacred books were deposited, whose authority was never doubted; or more probably from the verb (apokrupto) to hide or conceal, hecause they were concealed from the generality of readers, their authority not being recognized by the church, and because they are books which are destitute of proper testimonials, their original being obscure, their au thors unknown, and their character either heretical or suspected. The advocates of the church of Rome, indeed, affirm that even these are divinely inspired; but it is easy to account for this assertion ; these apocryphal writings serve to coun tenance some of the corrupt practices of that church.

merely human compositions, which are trary to its Creator; nor the Benefactor 2. The substance of John's preaching, was, bit, Judith, the additions to the book of Isaac Newton formed a system of philoso-Esther, Wisdom, Ecclesiasticus, Baruch phy, and recorded the laws of nature, as ah, the Song of the Three Children, the broad tables of the heavens and the earth. story of Susanna, the story of Bel and After the Lipse of a century, the mo the Dragon, and the first and second books tions of the celestral bodies, and the vari of Maccabeess. The books here enum- ous operations and revolutions which he erated are unanimously rejected by Prot- described, correspond with his system. estants, for the following reasons:

either external, or internal, to procure say, of its certain truth. In like manner their admission into the sacred canon.

In Dr. Gale's Reflections on Wall's History er received into the sacred canon by the Christianity professes to be the true

church.

They are not mentioned in the catarequested to examine, and to remember, gen, in the third century, of Athanasius, God, and doing good to men.—But even whenever we meet with it in the subsequent Hilary, Cyril of Jerusalem, Epiphanius, to the enemies of the Gospel we can here

ford us, I conceive, a complete account of the pages, it is the word used by the Holy Spirit one, Rufinus, and others of the fourth timony, which likewise issues to express this ordinance, and adopted by our translators from the original Greek, but not century; nor in the catalogue of Canoni. ome, Rufinus, and others of the fourth timony, which likewise issues in ome, Rufinus, and others of the founding vour. You can perceive that intercal books recognised by the council of heart and life, that the perform Laodicea, held in the same century, relative duties, and, in a more to whose canons were received by the Cath- degree, that philanthropy, activ olic church; so that, as Bishop Burnet observes, " we have the concurring sense of menting the enjoyments of all the whole church of God in this matter." brings with it a considerable des To this decisive evidence against the ca- felicity. Did you but know the w To this decisive evidence against the cannonical authority of the apocryphal books, of bumility, of meekness, of gent we may add, that they were never read of forgiveness of injuries, of love in the Christian church until the fourth souls of men, and, above all, of century; when, as Jerome informs us, God and the Redeemer; and did n they were read " for example of life and the energy and goodness of the pri instruction of manners, but were not ap- of the gospel, from which they flow plied to establish any doctrine;" and co- would readily acknowledge that the temporary writers state, that although gion of Jesus produces in the 10 they were not approved as canonical highest measure of happiness, wh in the fifth century, Augustine relates, to be enjoyed on earth.—The other that when the book of Wisdom and other of the argument is more plain: writings of the same class were publicly of religion, or, in other words read in the church, they were given to read by the bishops and presbyters in a ice, envy, revenge, and forgetfuln more emiment and conspicuous manner. eration in which these books were held and they fill it with uneasiness an Seminaries, and printed at the press of a- by the Western Church, it is evident that trees. the same authority was never ascribed to Every thing which tends to establish them as to the Old and New Testament; (excepting the prayer of Mannasseh and the third and fourth books of Esdras) in of Moses and the prophets.

> * In the prophecy of Malachi (iv. 4-6.) it article, it had occurred to me, that a brief statement of some of the reasons why the books included in the "Apocrypha."
>
> The depropose of what a first him no prophet should arise, until John the Baptist, the harbinger of the Messiah, should appear in the spirit and power of Elijah; and the Jews unanimously are rejected by Protestants, as destitute of agree that the prophetic spirit ceased with The author of the book of Wisdom the readers of the Magazine. That which also proves that book not to have been ppinion is strengthened, by a perusal of inspired. For in the first place, the author, the article itself, and I hope that the autill many ages after the time of Solomon, and consequently the book could not have been written by him; and secondly, it represents the Israelites (Wisd. ix, 7, 8. xv. 14.) as be ing in subjection to their enemies: whereas we know from the sacred writings, that they enjoyed great peace and prosperity during

reign of Solomon. † So. far. indeed, are the authors of the apocryphal books from asserting their own in-piration, that some of them say what amounts to an acknowledgement that they were not inspired. Thus in the prologue to the book of Ecclesiasticus, the son of Sirac entreats the reader to pardon any errors he may have committed in translating the works of his grandfather in Greek. In I Macc. iv. his grandfather in Greek. In I Macc. iv. 46. and ix. 27. it is confes ed that there was at that time no prophet in Israel; the second book of Maccabees (ii. 23.) is an avowed abridgement of five books of Jason of Cyrene : and the author concludes with the fol lowing words, which are utterly unworthy of person writing by inspiration. If I have done well, and as is fitting the story, it is that which I desired : but if stenderly and meanly, it is that which I could attain unto. (Macc. xv. 28,(Dick's Essay on the Inspiration of

the Scriptures, page 71.

[To be continued,]

NO. 16.

The Appearances and Tendency of the Moral World Christianity

There is a pleasing concord in the op-The Protestant churches not only ac- erations of the Supreme Being. The count those books to be apocryphal, and Governor of the world will not act con esteemed such by the church of Rome, of the human race, to the Governor of as the prayer of Manasseh, the third and the universe. If Christianity be a relifourth books of Esdras, the addition at gion from God, it will correspond with the the end of Job, and the hundred and fif works of God, and appear in harmony ty-first psalm; but also the books of To- with his government of the world. Sir the prophet, with the epistle of Jeremi- written by the finger of God, upon the This correspondence is considered as an 1. They possess no authority whatever, evidence of its probability; some will should the state, order, and tendency of None of them are extant in Hebrew; things in the moral world, correspond all of them are in the Greek language, with the gospel of Christ, will it not except the fourth book of Esdras, which strongly evince the probability of its beis only extant in Latin. They were writ- ing, what it professes to be, "of divine ten for the most part by Alexandrian authority?" Eighteen centuries have the prophetic spirit,* though before the may search in the full treasures of expepromulgation of the Gospel. Not one of rience, with a certainty of finding either the writers in direct terms advances a an evident confutation of its pretensions,

Jewish church, and therefore they were religion. True religion is the art of not sanctioned by our Saviour. No part happiness, taught by God himself. Christ of the apocrypha is quoted, or even al- says that "the weary and heavy-laden, ed the baptism of repentance, and baptism to luded to, by him or by any of his apos-shall find in him rest to their souls; and repentance: because he required of ALL whom tles: and both Philo and Josephus, who that his yoke is easy, and his burden is flourished in the first century of the light." Matt. xi. 28-30. He likewise Christian era, are totally silent concern-ing them. promises an unceasing happiness, as the certain accompaniment of increasing at-2. The apocryphal books were not ad- tention to his gospel, and conformity to mitted in the canon of Scripture, during his will, and imitation of his example. Of the first four centuries of the Christian the truth and reality of this, Christians are indeed the only competent judges. They find wisdom's ways to be ways of logue of inspired writings, made by Me- pleasantness, and her paths peace; and lito, Bishop of Sardis, who flourished in their happiness to be augmented in prothe second century, nor in those of Ori- portion to their activity in glorifying

ness, is followed by misery. Ever disposition has a sting which piero sions strips the soul of real enjoyer Pride, avarice, sensuality, batred. God, are all enemies to the felic man : They rob the soul of trans

In proportion to the degree of goo or of wickedness, is the degree of ness, or of misery which men ieel. winged activity of the disciple of Je adoring his God and Saviour, and good to men, enlarges the spirit of and benevolence, gives a higher re the pleasure of conferring benefits renders him more blessed in his On the other hand, the more a m creases in wickedness, the more ble he grows. His evil passion over in his words and actions, and all who are around him wretches his own soul feels the torment most

The tendency of these, both w years of life which are to come, and wise to a future state, is just the Light is sown for the righteon gladness for the upright in heart." there is no peace to the wicked." brighter prospects are presented Christian, as he advances in thep faith and boliness; and confirm t claration, that " the path of the ju the morning light, which shineth and more unto the perfect day." tinued tendency of an increase of ness till death, gives the highest pro i'y of a still greater accession in a state On the other hand, not more evident than that wickedne sents no other prospect, but that of wretched both here and hereafter. slave of vice till old age becomes fect demon: and is fit for nothing misery of another world, which pel describes as the punishment of who reject it. If we extend our views from the

vidual to the community, we find righteonsness exalteth a nation;" sin is its disgrace and ruin. The lence of pure religion in its pri and acts, promotes the public well the highest degree, diffuses social far and wide, and tends to a contin crease. While, on the other hand regard and opposition to religion, but another name for wickedness, ductive of the worst of evils to aking it lessens their enjoyments, and ten constant accumulation of misery deep laid plans of unrighteous which promise the most extensi lasting advantages, prove unsubsta the spider's web, become a source terness to the contrivers, and issue tional distress and calamity. The laws of nature, or shall we not rath of the Supreme Ruler, which costs their execution, the revelation of Christ; and display the effects as

sequences of his religion. There is a still more extensi dency in the divine government, as belonging to the present subject not to pass unnoticed. The gospel of the melioration of the state of many which after a lapse of ages, is to b duced by the influence of its pri and precepts. By appearances moral world, these hopes are che and confirmed. The man who will pare the present state of society land, in Holland, and in France, # which subsisted in them about three dred years ago, will perceive a most progress; and the vast machine is with accelerated speed. Therest ciples now budding in the minds disciples of Christ, which are pro plans of active benevolence, in an advance the first and best interests human race; principles which, wh fruit is brought to maturity, will the face of the world, and introdu reign of reason and of love, and go piness to mankind; because the duce the reign of God, and of his over the souls of men.

The coincidence between the ment of the world, and the Christ gion, in so many varied points of and the agreement between the ap ces and tendency of the former, declarations and effect of the latt considerations and enect of the considerations not unworthy of the of those who are examining, with

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OL. IV.

CONDITIONS.

Christian Secretary is publishe norning, at Central Row, s State House, at Two D if paid in three months from the g, if not an addition of 50 ce herethere is a special agreemen T Postage paid by subscriber ofits of this paper are, by the C ald sacred to the ause of Missi scount of twelve and a half pe ade to Agents who receive : or more copies. becriptions are understood to l

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nications for it, should be addre or of the Christian Secretary om the American Baptist Magaz

els of a letter from S. T. To Arkansas territory, to Dr. S

Little Rock, July, 18 Brother, ring heard of the destitute situ s country, and being impressed to preach personally to th and satisfy my own mind upo icability of Indian reform, and ry subjects in general, and wi n the strength of Jesus, unaid contributions or Societies, I from Shelbyville, Ky. to and landed here in June, larrived, I found this portion be in a wretched moral cond eat mass of the country people read or write, and their chi

at any education, but what the om example. Our inhabitant scattered over an extensive entry, whilst a few scattering in different settlemente, en ling light, and many, like some a aly be discerned by the use of e, while others shine to of their great Redeemer. errival I constituted a chur Rock, and shortly afterwards, rk County, and one on the An sixty and the other eighty of ere; with these three churc

se Autumn, the Little Rock A was formed; one old mini licensed on trial, with my our ministerial strength. appearance put me in mind of cloud like a man's band, ar e, "The daughter of Zion is ge in a vineyard, as a lodge of cacumbers, as a besieged ci appear still to be a very so -but I have some reason to th my poor labours are in a se blemed. I have baptized p e more are ready for baptism. instituted two more churches,

re in other settlements will

othet since our first Association

acreased about one hundred

we have also licensed one m

er, and I hope the Lord will se ourers into this part of his vi have no literary institutions in or meeting houses ; there is og house of any description in y, though we have some in a Thus you will see our streng lies are small, and our best c are round log cabins, say fifte

re with ground floors ; this is

ment of facts. te are two professed separate Ba achers in the Territory who ha en in the north part of our To connection with Associations We need the fostering care and the prayers of our bret dall the help we can get. O This truly destitute and needy ot a greater field for missional on the continent. As a poter, I solemnly impress it u haptist Board of Missions to make ry a part of the field of the ore. I am willing to surrende dributions that can be raised onal preacher or two, who the blessing of God, and hell Board, might be supported, an tat use here, both as preacher m of schools. Boptist Board will establish

or Missionary School here, pose on my place, at which we call church, and intend this Act a small meeting-house. Board knows of a sound hard to can preach Jesus, we will said try open arms; and try